Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863. NUMBER 50.

FROM MEMPHIS.

THE RESTORATION OF RIVER TRADE.

An Important Order Against Military Marauding.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, September 15, 1863.

The steamer Graham arrived this morning, bringing dates and your correspondent's despatches of the 10th.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 9th says:

"Gen. Hurlbut has finally terminated the early opening of trade, with more decision than that now existing. U. S. Mellen, of the Treasury Department, has gone below to arrange preliminaries and some particulars at Vicksburg. Some hints given out by him of Memphis indicate that goods in any quantity desired would also be allowed to go to Memphis as Gen. Banks now allows them to go to New Orleans—the only impediment being the assessment of a five per cent. tax upon the gross value of said goods.

Gen. Veatch, on the 10th inst., promulgated at Memphis, the following important order, relating to depredations and outrages committed by United States soldiers, upon the property of citizens:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —. Information frequently reaches these headquarters of depredations and outrages committed upon the persons and property of citizens and others, within the limits and upon the outskirts of the city, by soldiers of this command, who cannot be personally identified.

The commanding General of this district regrets that the subordinate officers do not sufficiently regard the honor of their respective commands, and have failed to take the necessary steps to prevent the acts referred to. The Brigade Provost guard upon these outrages cannot be held responsible, to personal offenders, but the honor and good name of the whole command is prejudiced by each such offence, and therefore must be resisted by private and officers.

Hereafter all commanding officers will be held strictly responsible for the good conduct of men in their respective commands; every offence committed will be followed by swift and sure punishment commensurate to the offence. When offended, the party can be identified in addition thereto every depredation or outrage committed upon property or persons involving pecuniary damage, must be compensated pecuniarily by stoppages made against the pay of the offender. In cases where personal identity cannot be established if the officer's or regiment can be ascertained, the amount of damages will be assessed on the whole regiment to be stopped equally against the pay of every officer and soldier. If the regiment cannot be ascertained or subscribed will be made in a similar manner on the brigade in which the offender belongs.

Every officer in this command is especially charged with the execution of this order.

By order of BRIG. GEN. J. C. VEATCH.
JAMES D. PERSON, A. A. G.

Planters who bring cotton to Memphis to obtain family supplies, are required to pay the Confederates one hundred dollars per bale for the privilege.

A Committee of our citizens waited upon Gen. John A. Logan this morning this morning, and desired him to make them a good Union speech. The General received them kindly, but said his furlough was out, and he did almost-otherwise to get below as soon as possible, but otherwise it would afford him pleasure to comply with their request.

It is understood that unrestricted trade will soon be opened to Memphis.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

LATEST FROM GEN. STEELE'S EXPEDITION.

What Refugees and Rebels Say.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS EXPEDITION.
BRANCH PILOT, Sept. 14, 1863.
Via CAIRO, Sept. 14, 1863.

Gen. Steele reached this place on the 1st inst., with infantry that has for sometime been in camp at Duvall's Bluff. Since the selling of the last convoy, no important movements have taken place, with the exception of a reconnoissance in force, which was made by Gen. Davidson's cavalry division, in the direction of Little Rock, a couple of days ago. The position and strength of the rebels was pretty thoroughly tested, and as the division went out without any idea of getting up a fight, they returned as soon as the object of a reconnoissance was effected.

Brownsville is about thirty miles from Duvall's Bluff. It possesses little, if any, strategic importance, and Gen. Steele will not be likely to remain in it many days. No definite information regarding the strength of the rebel army is obtainable at this time. Refugees and deserters vary several thousands in their estimates. The fact, however, that at least 70,000 are between Gen. Steele's forces and Little Rock, appears to be generally conceded. The capture of Little Rock is looked upon by our army as close at hand, and our troops make no account of numbers which some deserters give as being opposed to them, but express themselves as confident of able to take possession of any place assigned as an object for General Steele to determine.

The health of our army is fair to middling. There was quite a number sick at Duvall's Bluff, but the diseases are of a mild type.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
MEMPHIS, September 14, 1863.

We have reliable advices from Little Rock to the 9d inst. At that time, eighteen hundred Indians, armed and in full war paint, had arrived.

Two Confederates are fortifying at Bayou Metaire with great skill and assiduity. Their forces there are estimated at 28,000 to 30,000. Hebbles commands another party forty miles west of Mississippi.

From Arkansas, we learn through Southern sources, that it is not contemplated by the rebels to make any fight, but abandon the State capital, if not the State, to occupation by our forces.

FROM COLUMBUS.

State of Affairs in Western Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 12,
Via CAIRO, Sept. 14, 1863.

Matters and things are very quiet in this great city at present. Guerillas are pretty well cleaned out from this vicinity. We hear but little of them lately. A reconnoissance from Fort Pillow was made last week by Capt. Moore, with 300 men of the 2d Illinois cavalry. It stopped at Dyersburg, Ripley and Dunkerville, opened an office, and in all secured the oath of allegiance was taken by about 3,000 men and women of the neighborhood. No rebels were found.

The Columbus *War Eagle* makes a complain against mail agents, that they forget to attend to their duties, sometimes carrying Columbus mails by and not returning them in season. The same complaint comes from Island No. Ten and Fort Pillow. Trade is now running regularly from this place to Union City. Engines have been hauled off for repair of late, causing a temporary suspension of trips. This might be obviated by supplying us with good locomotives in place of old worn out cook stoves as they are.

A number of rebel prisoners were brought in here Tuesday evening, from Union City. Among them were Capt. Richards, whose father lives here, belonging to Faulkner's command. They were captured at Trenton, by Capt. Perkins, Co. C, 2d Iowa mounted infantry, some of the 4th Mo. cavalry, and 9th Mo. mounted men.

The following changes in command in the district of Columbus, are noted at General Sickle's headquarters: Col. W. F. Lynch, of the 39th Illinois, succeeds Gen. Dillard, in command of the post of Union City. Dudley Seagrave of Colo is stationed, and will get Rose Green on leave of absence. Col. Jas. R. Mills of the 7th Missouri, succeeds Lt. Colonel Ellis at Union City this day. Ellis ordered to St. Louis on court martial business. Capt. Spence of the 2d Iowa, commands at Island No. 10, vice Capt. Gentes, who has gone to Nashville. Major W. R. Rowley has gone to Vicksburg to assume his duties as provost-marshal of the Department. Capt. I. H. Williams our provost marshal, has ordered the rebel brigade, consisting of numerous officers, to change their tone of operations instanter. Some have already departed and the remainder are going as soon as they can pack their valuables and boxes.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Charleston—The Movement to Reinforce Bragg.

A Bread Riot at Mobile.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Sept. 14, 1863.

I have just had a long conversation with Mr. Carlyle, who left Charleston, ten days ago. He represents the walls of Fort Sumter not so much injured as was thought. Beauregard had sand bags piled on the outside, and this gave it a rough appearance. The walls are acknowledged to be in a cracked and dangerous condition, and the fort partially dismantled.

Joe. Johnston is reported marching to join Bragg with all his forces. Beauregard is also sending troops from Charleston. Buckner has joined Bragg near Chattanooga. All the rebel forces that can be spared from other points are hastening to join Bragg.

The rebels regard the onward march of Rosecrans and Burnside, as dangerous to their safety. Every energy will be exerted to prevent their further progress.

The rebels at Charleston are said to have two immense guns, imported from England which throw a ball weighing six hundred pounds, which they say will demolish anything that they have yet heard of in naval architecture. All very doubtful.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—Refugees that have lately arrived within our lines, bring exciting reports of the hostile preparations of affairs in the southward. One man that left Mobile on the 6th inst., states that there was a terrible bread riot in Mobile on the 4th inst. About 600 women and children collected at Spring Hill, armed with clubs, knives, etc., and marched through the principal streets, carrying banners on which was inscribed, "bread or blood!" "bread, or powder," and other like inscriptions. Being soldiers wives, no violence was offered to them at by the soldiers, who made feeble resistance, several stores were broken open, one merchant, it is said, was severely injured, and some policemen who were present, arrested the few, but beat him severely with their clubs, and the crowd, finally succeeded in their object, left town, among them this informant who says the riot was increased when he left.

The rebel cavalry on our front and flank are actively engaged in picketing the fords and ferries on the main army. Skirmishes are frequent but amount to but little. Our forces are generally successful in these small affairs.

FROM CAIRO AND VICINITY.

A Guerilla Dash at Charleston, Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Sept. 14, 1863.

Gen. David Stuart of Illinois is here to-day, en route for Vicksburg.

The Provost Marshal, Phillips, gives notice that the consolidated enrollment lists, class one and two, of this Congressional District, have been completed. The following is the result:

There have been enrolled in the district—class one, 13,716 names; class two, 5,013 names; total, 18,729. Class one has been increased since by one name since the returns were made to the executive office. On the 17th, through means of advertisements inserted in the papers, calling upon all who knew of parties not enrolled to make the same known at headquarters.

A party of twenty guerillas, under one Capt. Williamson, came into Charleston, Mo., twelve miles from here, at sunrise on Saturday morning, sacked two stores, arrested some of the principal commercial interests, here, and robbed it of $6,000 in money, and committed such other depredations as their villainous hearts suggested. They then made haste to get out of the place, which feat they were successful in accomplishing.

The hospital boat B. C. Wood arrived from below this morning with a large number of sick and convalescing soldiers.

CAIRO, Sept. 14.—Brig. Gen. Buford and staff left from this city for Columbus this evening to take command of Hickman, Maj. Gen. Dana also left for New Orleans.

The officers and troops of the 7th left night with Memphis dates to the 12th. Intelligence from Bragg's army reports it being back to the mountain gaps, back there to form a line from Chattanooga. It will make a stand there. A battle between the opposing forces is not likely to occur soon.

Judge Robert Caruthers has been elected "Confederate" Governor of Tennessee.

The attempt to get the vote of the State troops for Governor Harris, by the Memphis Bulletin.

Nothing later from Arkansas or Vicksburg.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Interesting Concerning the Sibley Expedition.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 12, 1863.

The 6th and 7th regiments, and a battery, all of which composed a portion of Sibley's expedition, are now encamped at Fort Snelling. The mathematical calculation of the expedition was good, as they took ninety days' supplies, and were absent just eighty-nine. The entire march was about 1500 miles. They became so accustomed to throwing up entrenchments that when there were no Indians within ear shot, that the 6th regiment erected to-day in throwing up earthworks, from mere force of habit.

These troops, with at least one other regiment, will go South after resting a month. They will probably be sent to the army of the Potomac. They are to receive their pay this week, and will then be furloughed in large numbers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Mass of evidence of the fearful manner in which the Indians were exterminated by the late expedition, has just come to hand.

Sergt. Edwards was killed, scalped and stripped, last week, in Meeker county, less than seventy miles from St. Paul. He was with two other soldiers, going to Kingston, when they were attacked by a party of Indians. The two others escaped.

FROM CINCINNATI.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1863.

The draft has again been postponed. Orders were this morning received from Provost Marshal General Fry, at Columbus, to have everything in readiness but not to name the day for the drafting to commence until further orders.

The election of officers of the Hamilton county militia was held to-day. It was a most terrible fact that almost all the officers elect were of the butternut politics. Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was elected Colonel of one of the regiments.

FROM DES MOINES.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
DES MOINES, IOWA, Sept. 12, 1863.

The Union mass meeting held here to-day numbered six or eight thousand persons. It was addressed by Major Gen. Schenck, R. Curtis, C. Peck, Darwin, Spencer Grimes and Marion, Wm. M. Stone, H. C. Bigley, and others.

A severe rain storm, which set in on Friday afternoon and continued through the night, put the roads in a terrible condition, and kept at least the foremost portion from the meeting, but the concourse was one of great interest, very respectable and will be long remembered with pride by the Union men of Central Iowa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1863.

NO DRAFT IN MARYLAND AND INDIANA.

Illness having furnished sixteen hundred and fourteen additional men in excess over demands heretofore made, no draft will be ordered in these States under 12th present call.

PROMOTION OF GEN. STRONG.

Gen. Gillmore has been promoted from a Captain to a position of Major in the Regular Engineer Corps.

GEN. MEADE ORDERED SOUTH.

General Meigs has been ordered to inspect the Quartermasters' departments in the South and Southwest. General Rufus Ingalls will probably succeed to his position.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A cavalry reconnoissance under Generals Pleasanton, supported by the 2d Corps of infantry, under General Warren, crossed the Rappahannock at Talley's, Rappahannock and Sulphur Springs Fords, yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock. Advancing rapidly, they drove in the enemy's pickets about two miles from the river. A running fight ensued from that point, through Brandy Station to Culpepper. Our forces entered Culpepper at one o'clock, the rebel cavalry falling back in great haste, leaving considerable property behind. Our cavalry performed handsomely, and made several successful dashes, in which they captured three fine pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, and forty prisoners. Two of the guns were three inch rifled, and one a brass 12 pounder.

At 5 p. m. General Pleasanton was on a hill south of Culpepper, reconnoitering the country thoroughly. No indications of rebel forces were anywhere to be seen. The guns and prisoners were brought to the rear last night. When captured, the guns were not even in position, indicating that the rebels were taken completely by surprise. The 2d army corps encamped at Culpepper last night.

The railroad bridge over the Rapidan was found to have been burnt by the rebels when our cavalry reached them to-day.

CATCHING TRAITORS.

Two men, belonging to the 7th Michigan cavalry, were captured about ten days ago by guerillas. On Saturday they came back into the lines of the army of the Potomac, having overpowered their guard, and bringing two of their captors with them as prisoners.

EXECUTION OF TWELVE DESERTERS.

Twelve deserters from the 11th army corps are to be shot on Friday next, at Chattilon's Station.

COMMISSIONS IN COLORED REGIMENTS.

Applications of soldiers in the army of the Potomac for commissions in colored regiments, hitherto refused, are now accepted.

THE ARMY IRON-CLADS.

The rebel fleet, besides the Yorktown, Jamestown and Richmond, three iron-clads like the Merrimac, on the James River. The Sanguinon Monitor and the triple-turret Roanoke are quietly waiting for them to come down. It is supposed they were brought to aid in an attack upon Norfolk.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Instructions under which the Direct Tax Commissioners are to attempt the repossession of Real Estate in behalf of the United States all lands bought at sale, in February last, for the Government, after exempting those for charitable purposes, are to be sold. They amount to 60,000 acres. Sixty days notice of sales is to be given; the lands accurately surveyed and platted. The resold lands are to be leased for five years, and the proceeds applied to the instruction of colored people. The lands sold are to be divided into farms of not over 200 acres. The town of Beaufort is to be sold according to the present division of the town, sales to be for cash except to persons in naval and military service, who, by paying one-fourth can have credit for three-fourths for three years.

A CABINET INTRIGUE.

Gen. Andrew Johnson has had an interview with the President to-day, at which were present Secretaries Stanton, Chase and Seward.

RE-OPENING OF TRADE.

The new regulations of the Treasury Department with respect to trade in the districts covered by the President's proclamation, relative to commercial intercourse, have been approved. They are about to be published for the benefit of the public. Under these regulations, the river is once more opened to trade.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE BURNED.

Col. Ramsey, lately in charge of the Arsenal here, has been appointed Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, in place of Gen. Rigley, retired from active duty. Capt. Benton, formerly Chief of Staff, succeeds Col. Ramsey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is notice, as stated by the newspapers, that Judge Jno. C. Underwood, of Virginia, has been appointed by guerillas near Occoquan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The sales of rebel property in Florida, made by the Nomadic bureau of Taxation, the Confederate, have been set aside as void for want of a concurrence of all three of them in the proceeding. Judge Robert Caruthers, the judge of the law, who acted in the absence of their sick colleague. Commissioner Lewis has cancelled the proceedings and ordered a new sale under strict instructions. A healthy similar errors in South Carolina will be obviated by Mr. Lewis by timely directions that will make only given purchasers. Purchasers will give to negroes an interest in the soil on which they were born, and secure to their children the advantages of the free school system of the free States.

In filling up the signal corps of the army now organizing, under the late passage at the last session of Congress, one or two expert telegraphers are to be commissioned as Lieutenants. These officers will have charge of the working of the light field telegraphic trains which are under the control of the signal corps, and which in battle or in all dangerous past out and worked on the field or in trenches under fire.

The Sanitary Commission have advices of the shipment to the Southwest of large supplies from San Francisco on the 3d instant, a contribution from the citizens of Story county, Nevada, for the use of the Sanitary Commission. The wealthy quartz of the vaults of thirty thousand dollars was also previously received from the same Territory. The close relation of Nevada to the Union will be maintained if Washington can furnish the supplies required for the comfort and sanitary benefit of the forces employed in the siege of Charleston, particularly of vegetables, lemons, &c., &c.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENTS OFFICE, September 8, 1863.

The publication of the following construction of the new postal law in regard to the weight of packages which may be sent free through the mails, is deemed important to the public, and especially to persons connected with the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington:

The maximum weight of packages which may be sent through the mails is limited to four pounds, except Congressional documents and books published or purchased by order of Congress. It was not the intention of the law to prescribe a smaller limit to mailable packages to or from any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, as that would exclude from the mails a large portion of the official correspondence of the government.

The limitation of four ounces, in the forty-second of section the law, was intended to enlarge the privilege of members of Congress, and heads of Departments, to send free documents by the printed law of the words "to Senators and members of Congress," (as in the original bill,) after the word "grant," was stricken out, that section, made to an erroneous construction of the true intent and meaning of the law.

The Postmaster General, therefore, directs that all packages, otherwise entitled to go free to and from the several executive departments and Bureaus of the Government, may be of any weight in weight, be allowed free transmission through the mails.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Three of the guns recently captured by the Minnesota, near Fort Fisher, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., are made in England. They are of English manufacture, and one is a Whitworth gun. They are splendid pieces of ordnance, and apparently have seen but a short time.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, from Cincinnati, confirms the evasion our troops received at Knoxville, [illegible] with flags, which had been hidden for years. Gen. Burnside made an address to a large meeting the day after the capture. The day after Gen. Cox's arrival, a procession of women, whose husbands are in the Union service, came in from the country. It was nearly a mile long.

Valuable machine shops and foundries were found in Knoxville, also two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, and many thousand bags of corn.

The prisoners captured at Cumberland Gap were the 1st North Carolina, 1st Virginia, 1st Georgia, and several companies of artillery. They surrendered unconditionally. The Georgia regiment was 800 strong, and was ordered home before by Burnside, of which they have availed themselves.

During the night of the 7th, two companies of our troops stole through the rebel pickets, and burned a mill that had supplied the rebels with meal, in the very sight of the rebel camp.

Burnside was to return to Knoxville on the 10th, where he will remain till the decision of the War Department in regard to the reinstallation is made.

A few small bodies of rebels are still near the Virginia line.

The saltpetre works, which the rebels worked, are now within our lines.

Brady communication is had with Gen. Rosecrans.

A of Burnside's troops marched over 300 miles, and a portion 500 miles, at an average of twenty miles each day, over difficult roads. In the whole campaign, but one casualty occurred.

Of sickness there is so little that the Surgeon in charge of the hospitals at Knoxville talked to hesitated for want of work.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The report that the fleet which Major General Anderson had with him at Nassau was taken by the rebels, on the 7th, is not true. Peter Hart, the man who had so much to do with it at the time the rebels bombarded Fort Sumter, says the report is false.

A Morris Island letter to the New York *Tribune*, states that the rebels have recently mounted five large guns of from two to two inch bore and four or five inches in weight bound together with strong wire. They are intended expressly for the monitors, and are known with view of getting them in range, under the turrets to prevent their moving.

THE FIGHT ASSAULT ON SUMTER.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sunday, Sept. 6, 1863.

Aside from the regular siege operations, on seventeen now and then seeking to annoy us with a bright portion of the proceedings. An event yet to be referred to is likely to come off, occurred last Friday night, and although the result was not all that could be desired either on that occasion or a subsequent occasion, it is believed that the object was attained, yet the scheme was well conceived and would undoubtedly have been successful had not unforeseen circumstances interposed.

On the night in question, a force of 300 men, selected from the 56th Pennsylvania, 62d New Hampshire and 9th Connecticut regiments, the whole under the command of Major Sandford, of the 9th, embarked on board twenty row boats, and proceeded cautiously up a small creek running in about the centre of the marsh on the left of the island. Having reached the mouth of the Creek, they landed, and formed in line of battle, and commenced silently to march in the direction of the rebel position. Everything thus favored the project in view, and nothing, the lighting of the guns on Sumter and the firing up of the mainland. The night was dark, it being moonless till a late hour, and the enemy was completely unaware of the approach of a single boat, much more of so large a body of men, in their immediate neighborhood, and eventually the boats advanced under the direction of the leading loaded until a point within about 80 yards of Gregg had been gained, when the detachment of a naval boat commanded by Lieutenant Higginson, which was on its way to report to Major Sandford, intercepted a rebel picket consisting of a wounded Major, an Assistant Surgeon, and eleven corporals, going from Gregg to Charleston. The boat had proceeded but a short distance from the point where it was discovered by Lieut. Higginson, who immediately gave chase and captured it, but not until the had fired, without effect, one fifteen pounder projectile at their shot. Orders had been issued to the command to intercept all transports carrying relief or supplies to Gregg; if not being anticipated such reinforcements as that encountered would be on the road. As it was, however, all would have been well if the master firing had not alarmed the enemy in the forts and put him on the question of what might transpire. It was arranged that the grenades, signals, explosives and exchanged that he understood what was going on, and it was deemed prudent by Major Sandford to abandon the enterprise rather than risk the return to the place from which the boats were launched. He and his men arrived safely in camp at about half-past 4 o'clock that day by a flag of shell. The boat in which they were taken was used as a dispatch boat. The crew claim to be citizens, but their talk and manner unmistakably proves they are or have been soldiers. They are close-mouthed. The officers are sent to Hilton Head.

On Saturday morning, at daybreak, Gen. Gillmore commenced the work of breaching Wagner. With the view all the heavy guns on Morris Island, upon that point, the crews of the two monitors also took part in the engagement at that time. The land batteries also kept fire, the rebels were very busy in repairing the damages done to their works during the night. In this manner the army and navy alternating at intervals, the enemy's works were kept up with reinforcements, and the fire from Wagner during the night was not even silenced. Sand bags and timber, used to protect the rebels sensitive interior, Sumter and all other rebel works were also fired upon.

The fire was kept up with great accuracy, and was concentrated on the devoted head of Wagner. Every shot appeared to tell. The effect of one shell thrown by the Wagner gunners was enormous. Great volumes of sand rose and enveloped the fort at each discharge, and after large enough to admit of one gun were continually being forced and filled up again. Heaps of sand were first knocked on one side by the explosion of the shell, and knocked down by the fury. A more perfect game of shuttle-cock was never played. To attempt to silence the fire of the boats' crews to spring to action. Major Sandford gave the command for the boats to push off. The men, however, had not been long at their positions. Four boats, in one of which was himself, were already nearly launched, but as intelligence of the failure in the remaining boats became high need, and a sort of a panic ensued, which the conduct of a certain naval officer, who persisted that Major Sandford had left behind at the wrong moment, and others he allowed his cowardice did not in the least allay. The shells seeming to rain fire between our batteries and James Island, directly over the heads of the men in the boats, although at a tremendous elevation, served to make them quarrel; and when they came to face the music at Gregg, their imaginations completely got the best of their valor. The flank, perhaps, was more with the officers than the men. Had the several officers followed the example of Major Sandford, and properly encouraged their commands, a successful priority have been the issue. Sandford with a chase, and performed their duty like heroes. But when the officers tremble, who can blame the men for showing signs of weakness? So the second time the expedition returned, having accomplished nothing, and spreading a loss of four men wounded. Lieut. Higginson, who had charge of the naval howitzers, proved himself equal to the emergency. He performed his part valiantly as well.

It was ascertained that only about 25 men were in Gregg at the time. The moment the boats were discovered, a man was seen to mount a horse and dash with all speed toward Warner. By the time the boats were well off into the channel, 800 rebels had collected on the beach. Signal lights were sent up from Gregg and answered by all the surrounding forts. Sumter, Lord Ives' works, in the early stage of the proceedings a calcium light was seen on Gregg, but when the rebels saw it drew our fire they wisely extinguished it.

The Major captured Friday night is named P. J. Whitney, and belongs to the 21 South Carolina regiment. He was wounded slightly in the leg. The name of the other officer is Cheney, an Assistant Surgeon. The Major claims to be a citizen, but they say he is a regiment of shell.

Planters are cheerfully assenting to the Government.

Pendleton has been elected Governor by a small majority. Herbert, Seaton and Branch are elected to Congress.

Military matters are quiet. The people and troops are prepared to repel invasion. The Indians on the frontier are troublesome. An average of fourteen vessels are constantly off Galveston, blockading the harbor. Great complaint is felt in Texas of Kirby Smith's order to send 10 State Troops to Louisiana and cardenas for service. Particulars are carefully [illegible] from the public here.

It was feared that the great luck in Cuba would render the coming crop small.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Four Steamers Burned at the Levee.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—A fire, on the Levee, last night, destroyed the steamers Imperial, Jno. Tyrel Bird, and Jesse K. Bell. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as an attempt was made to burn the Imperial on Sunday night. The loss on the Imperial was a St. Louis and New Orleans packet, valued at $70,000. She had been laid up for the season. The Bird was also a New Orleans packet, valued at $65,000—two-thirds of her value is supposed to be covered by insurance. The Jesse K. Bell, a boat of about seven hundred tons burthen, engaged in the lower river trade—valued at $60,000—insured for $20,000. The Jno. Tyrel, a shoal-draft wheel boat—owned by parties in Cincinnati—valued at $70,000—probably insured.

A CAMP MEETING IN DISTRESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Glasgow, Ky., dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says: A party of guerillas of a very irregular character, commanded by one Hamilton, and numbering about 300, encamped for the purpose of the Barkerville and Tompkinsville Pike, where a camp meeting was in session. They robbed the people present, insulted a few females, and scattering the congregation. Ladies were robbed of their jewelry, men of their watches and purses. Many ruffians who horses were stolen. Col. Harvey, commanding at this place, hearing of the affair, sent forward a party of cavalry to intercept the thieves, but they could not be found. They came within five miles of this place."

Vallandigham.

[As reported to the Chicago Rebel Organ.]

DAYTON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Vallandigham was returned to Windsor, and was visited to-day by several distinguished citizens of Ohio, who represent the prospects in that State as daily growing in favor of the Democracy.

The U. S. steamer Michigan is lying at anchor in the river, with steam up, watching Mr. Vallandigham's movements, to prevent, if possible, his making his appearance in the United States. She has already overhauled several suspected craft, among which was the steamer Morning Star, a few miles below the city, on her way to Cincinnati.

Reports have been current, the last two days, in this city, that the draft will be immediately enforced in Michigan.

DAYTON, Sept. 13, 11 p. m.—Mr. Vallandigham was serenaded to-night at his hotel in Windsor. A boat-load of prominent citizens of Detroit, composed the party that waited upon him.

Senator Pugh, of Ohio, is here, and remains for a few days.

Arrivals at the Soldiers' Home.

The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home since our last report:

Wm. L. Harrison, P. 2d Ill.; R. H. Cullington, hospital steward; H. C. Cook, 2d Mo.; W. Fitzgerald, D. 17th Ill.; Geo. Hall, C. 8th Wis.; Wm. Gilbert, C. 2d Wis.; Geo. Cook, D. 4th Ill.; C. Sylvester, C. 2d Wis.; W. Hand, A. 2d Missouri; C. Bell, C. 2d Wis.; Wm. Dewey, D. 2d Wis.; C. Chester, K. 2d Wis.; Wm. Hall, D. 2d Wis.; A. Davis, A. 2d Missouri; H. Hall, C. 2d Wis.; Wm. Bunting, C. 2d Wis.; Wm. Hall, C. 2d Wis.; Wm. Mary E. Bennett, nurse; E. G. Nichols, A. 2d Missouri; Wm. Wm. Wm.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

We publish herewith a special abridgment of Mr. Sumner's speech on our Foreign Affairs, delivered at New York. Its great length precludes its publication entire, but we have preserved sufficient of it to give our readers the prominent points of this distinguished speaker's line of argument. It treats of the perils to be expected from England and France, the deliberate intervention by mediation and recognition, the impossibility of propagating a new republic with slavery for its corner-stone, consistently with the past policy of England and France. The subject of ocean belligerency forms an interesting part of his speech. Mr. Sumner clearly shows that the rebel Government has no standing as a belligerent, and that all officers in charge of Confederate naval belligerents should be dealt with as pirates. The $20 appropriated by the rebels to defray funeral expenses over each Confederate buccaneer who gives his life, and the $1,000 to each one who survives it, to Old Salt, Tilton, et hoc genus omne, under the following circumstances: A number of the crew was killed accidentally, and the officer in charge of the vessel, in order to defray funeral expenses over each victim, drew on the rebel Government for $20

MUSEUM [illegible]

THREE NIGHTS' [illegible]

MADAME ANNA BISHOP

GUSTAVE SATTERLEE

GEMS OF GERMAN [illegible]

GRAND MATINEE

McVICKER'S THEATRE

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10th, will be given Shakespeare's Historical Play of

HENRY IV.

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF [illegible]

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & POMEROY'S

MINSTRELS

WILL OPEN AT

Bryan Hall, for One Week Only,

On Monday Evening, Sept. 14th,

and

Every Evening during the Week.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Trade Sale of 120 Boxes Glassware,

AT AUCTION,

WHOLESALE

Auction Sales

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—BY—

Gore, Willson & Co.,

54 LAKE STREET,

EVERY

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

AT 9½ A. M. precisely.

PRIVATE SALE

LOWER PRICES

GORE, WILLSON & CO

54 Lake Street, Chicago.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

90 Crates of Best

White Crockery and C. C. Ware,

AT AUCTION.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

JAMES H. HOES,

117 LAKE ST.

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

Lake Street, Chicago.

Hotels.

THE DE SOTO HOUSE

—AT—

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

WILSON & UNDERWOOD.

TO SHIPPERS OF

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Sugars & Davis,

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting.

WAGON MAKING AND

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

THE CITY.